



U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF FEDERAL AID

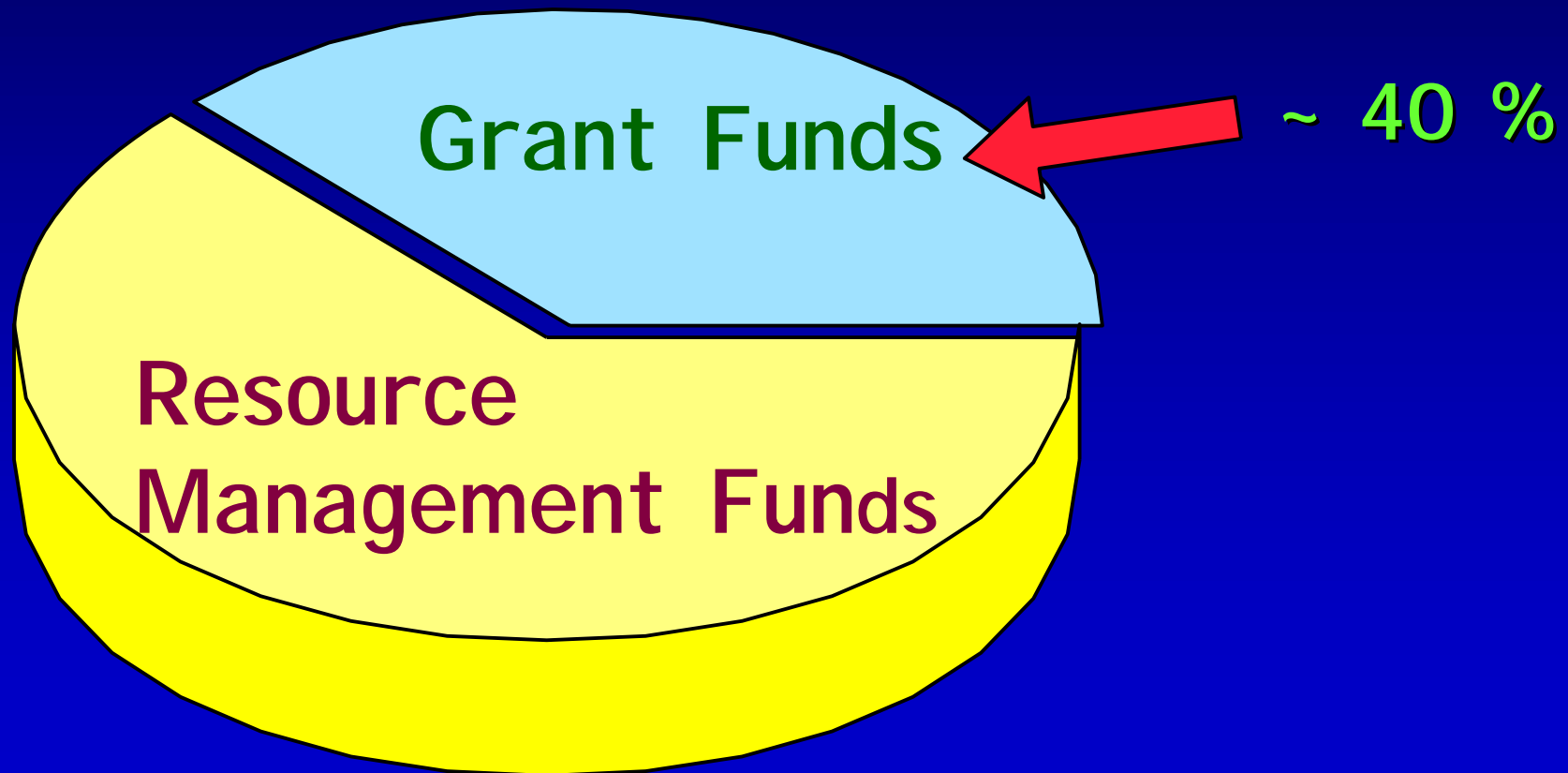


History of...

Sport Fish & Wildlife Restoration

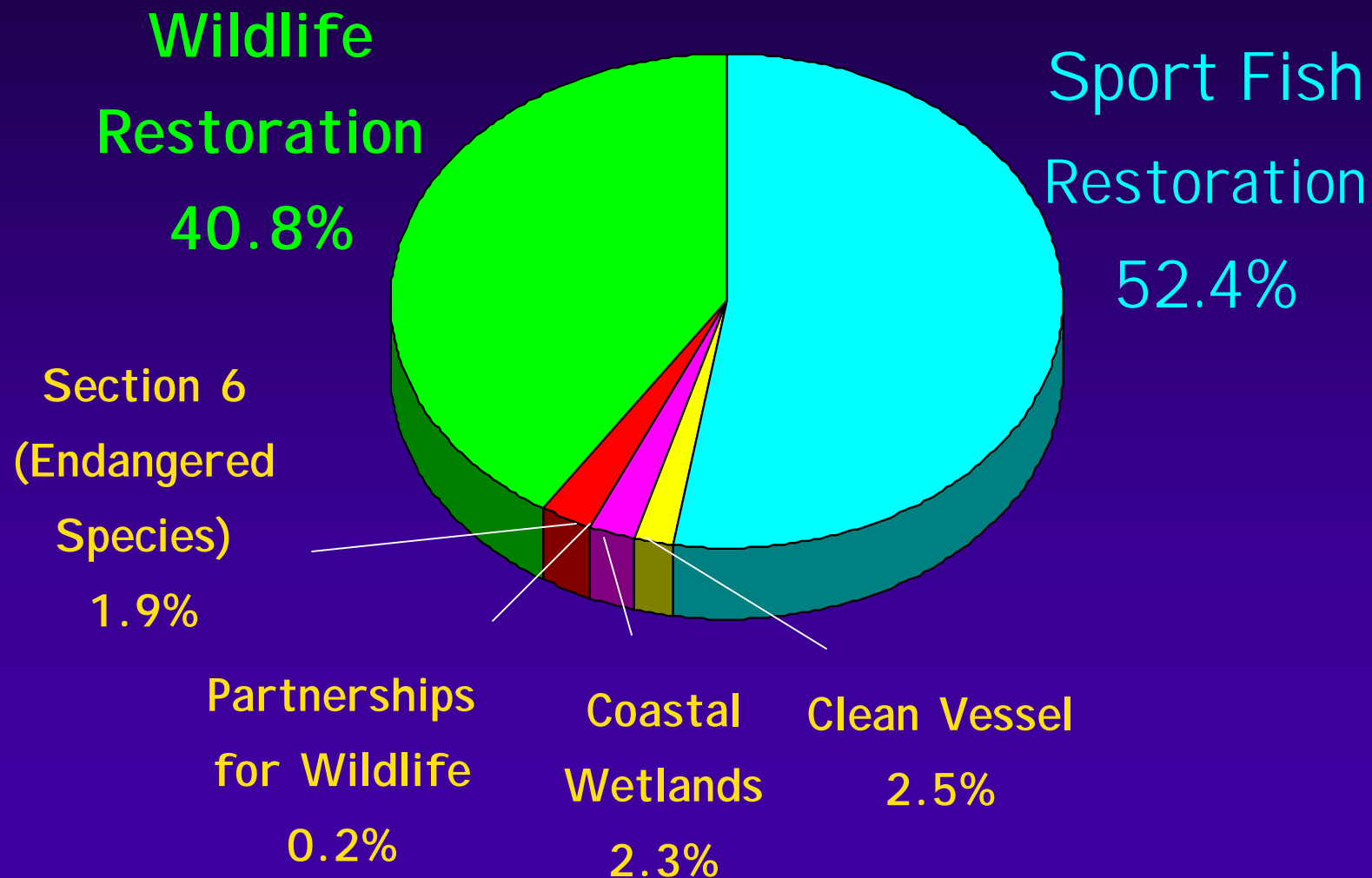


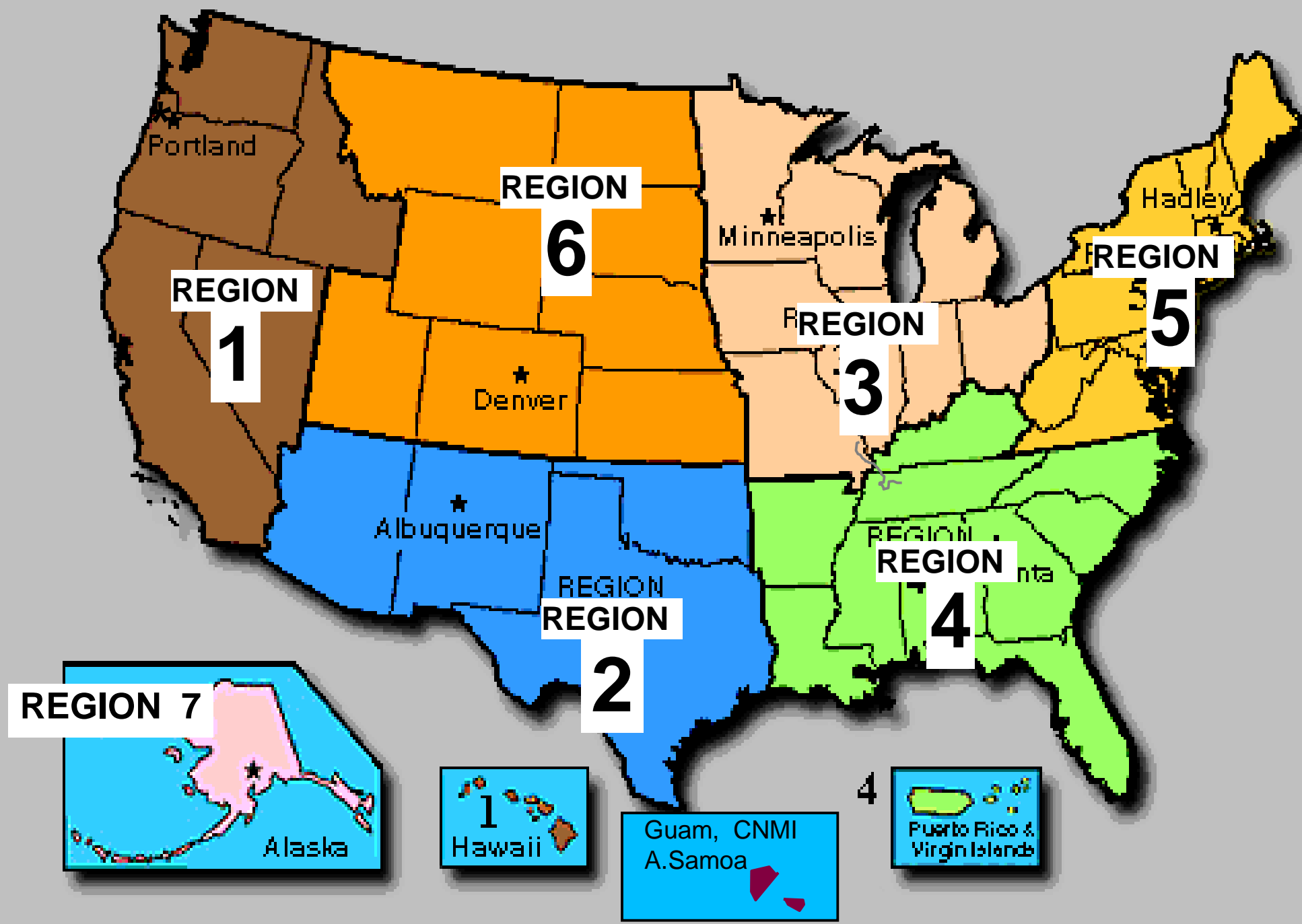
Annual Fish and Wildlife Service Budget



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Grant Funds Available Nationally

FY2000 ~\$ 460,000,000





U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Regions

Federal Aid Mission

"Strengthen the ability of State and Territorial fish and wildlife agencies to restore and manage fish and wildlife resources to meet effectively the consumptive and non-consumptive needs of the public for fish and wildlife resources."

Stakeholders

ALAB

Anglers

American Sportfishing
Association

Hunters

Congress

Boaters

Archers

Nat'l Shooting Sports
Foundation

Sport Fishing & Boating Partnership Council

manufacturers
FWS

marinas

State Agencies

Frank Pesika, Lake Andes, S.Dak.

International Assn.
F&W Agencies

SOBA

Ecoregions

Program Cornerstones

- ❖ User pays/user benefits
- ❖ Stable funding
- ❖ State License fee protection
- ❖ Partnership approach



Key State Roles

- Project Proposals
- Legal Compliance
- Project Implementation
- Project Evaluation



Key FWS Roles

- Project Review--
approval/disapproval
- Legal Compliance
- Technical Assistance
- Program Overview



The famous 29 word quote.

"...and which shall include a prohibition against the diversion of license fees paid by hunters for any other purpose than the administration of said State fish and game department..."

-- Senator Willis Robertson

Wildlife Restoration Act

(1937 Pittman-Robertson)

Purpose:

Restoration, conservation, management,
& enhancement of wild birds/mammals;
public use

Eligible:

States & Insular areas--fish & wildlife
agencies (*assent legislation required*)

Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937

Basic Act passed in 1937 -

- 11% tax on sporting arms & ammo.
- Protected license revenue from diversion.
- Established "partnership" approach.

Wildlife Restoration Act

(1937 Pittman-Robertson)

Funding:

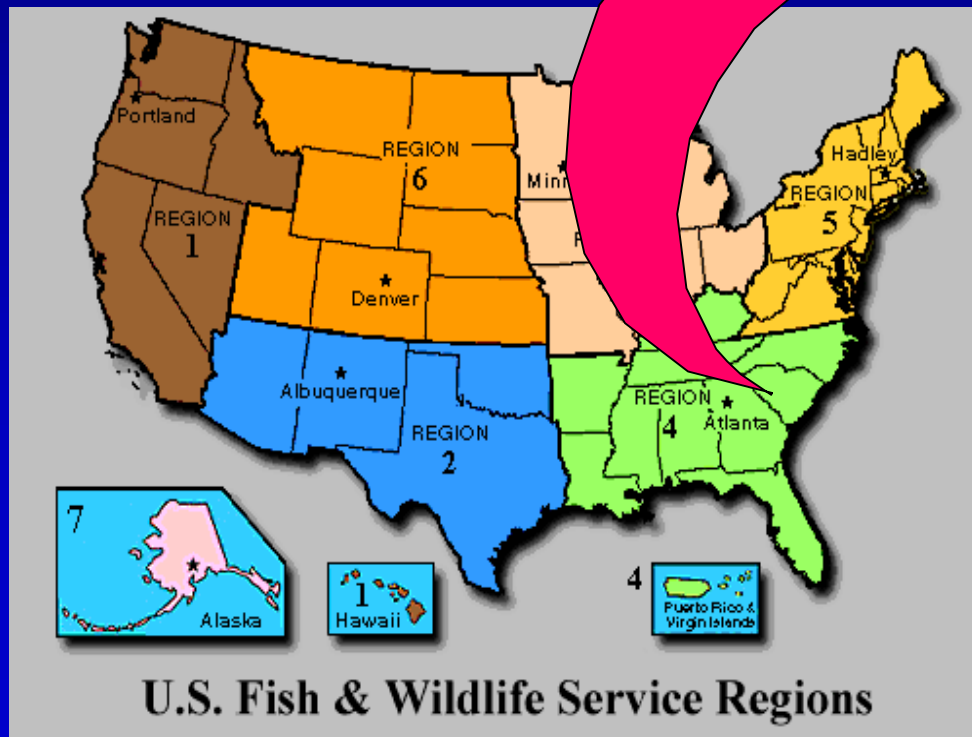
- Funds available for 2 years
- Matching funds required
 - 75% maximum Federal Share
 - 10% minimum Federal Share
- Established apportionment criteria

Apportionment Formula

(Wildlife Program)

Area (square miles) + License Holders

(50%) (50%)



*(Maximum 5%
Minimum 0.5%)*

Note: Insular areas
receive 1/6 of 1%

1970

Public Law 91-503

10% excise tax on pistols and
revolvers

(Note: 1/2 may be used for Hunter Education)

1972

Public Law 92-558

11% excise tax on bows,
arrows, accessories

(Note: 1/2 may be used for Hunter Education)

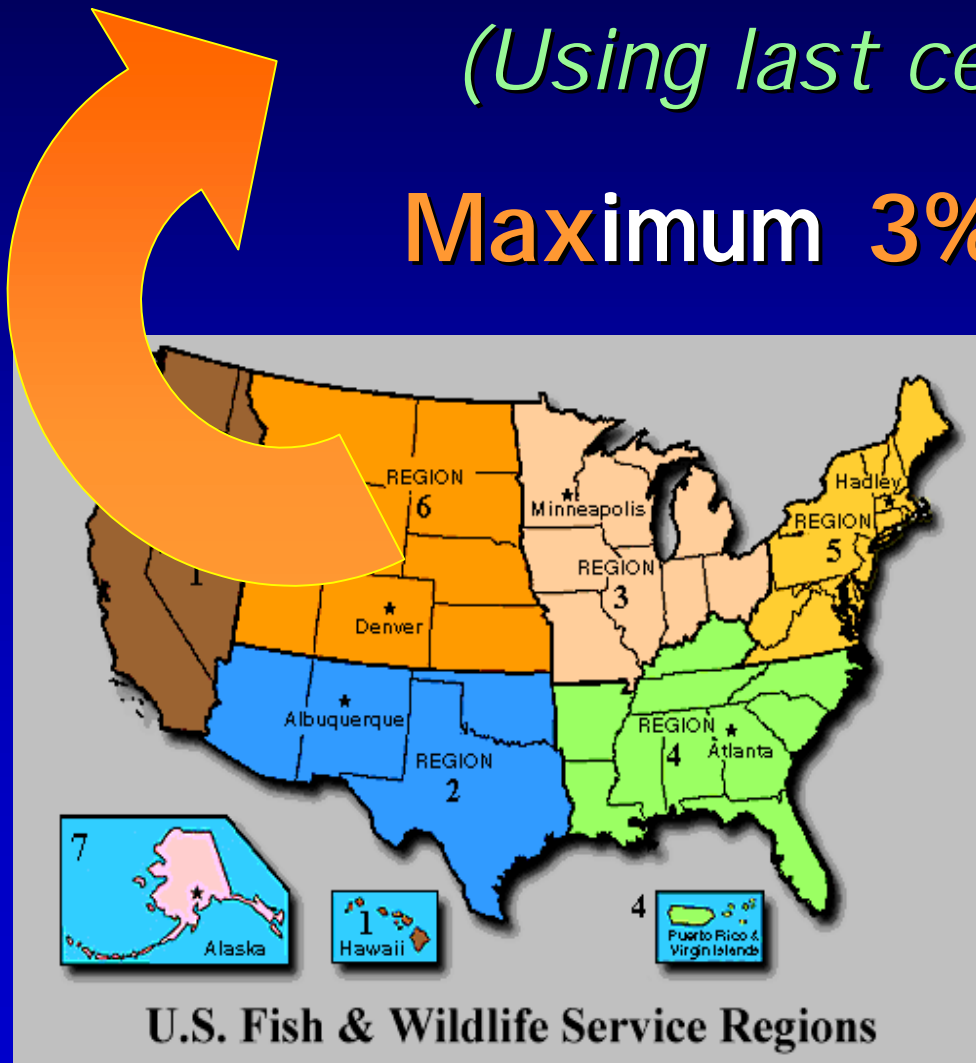
Apportionment Formula for Hunter Education Funds

State Population / Total U.S. Population
(Using last census figures)

Maximum 3% – Minimum 1%

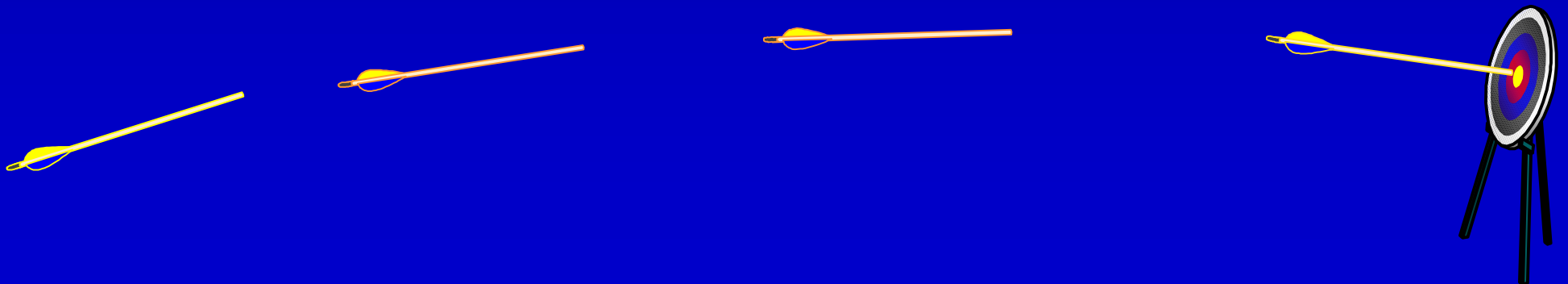
**\$29 million
FY2000**

(Insular Areas 1/6 of 1%)



1997 Taxpayer Relief Act

H.R. 2014 replaced 11%
excise tax on arrows with a
manufacturer's tax of
12.4% on arrow components



Wildlife Restoration Program



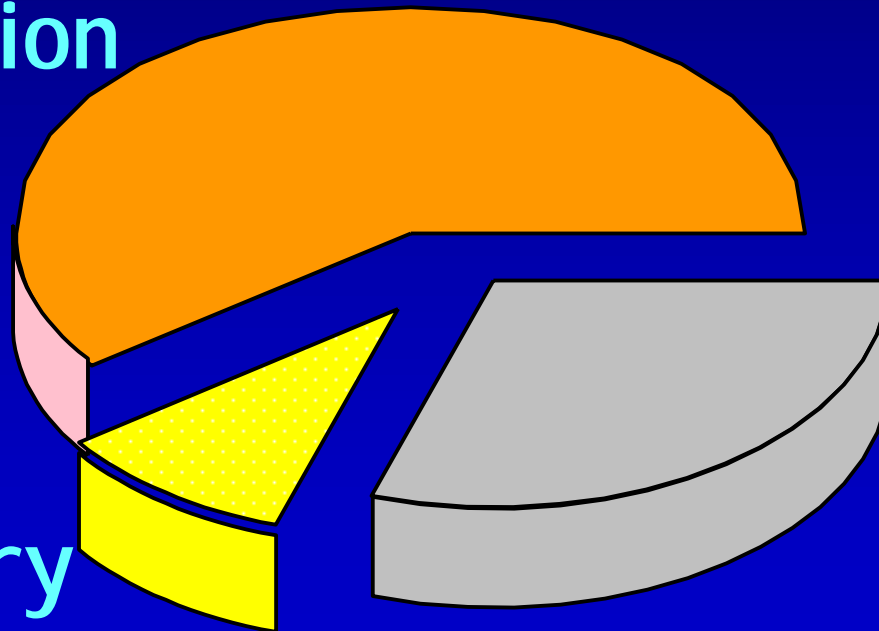
Wildlife Restoration Program

Where does the money come from??

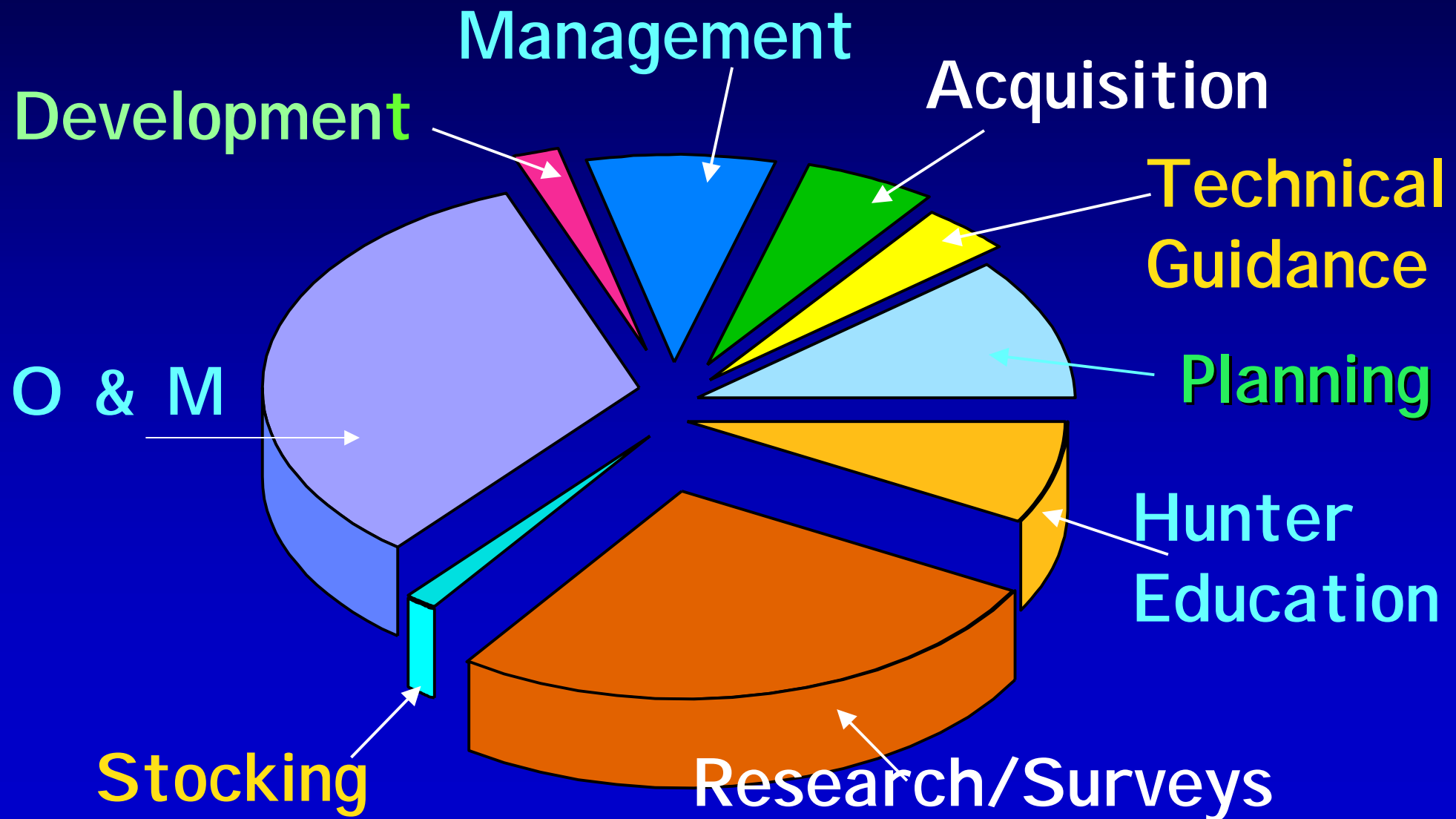
Arms &
Ammunition

Archery
Equipment

Pistols &
Revolvers



How are Wildlife \$\$ Spent??



Wildlife Restoration Program Apportionments 1939-2000

(\$\$ in millions)



Cycle of Wildlife Program Funding





Sport Fish Restoration Act (1950--Dingell/Johnson)

Purpose: Restoration & management of fish species with material value for sport or recreation

Eligible: State/Insular area fish & wildlife agencies (assent legislation required)

Sport Fish Restoration Act of 1950



Captured 10% manufacturer's
excise tax on sport fishing
equipment

(Mirrored provisions of Wildlife Restoration Act)

Sport Fish Restoration Act

(1950--Dingell/Johnson)

Funding:

- Permanent/indefinite appropriation
- Funds available for 2 years
- Matching funds required
 - 75% maximum Federal Share
 - 10% minimum Federal Share
- Established Apportionment Criteria

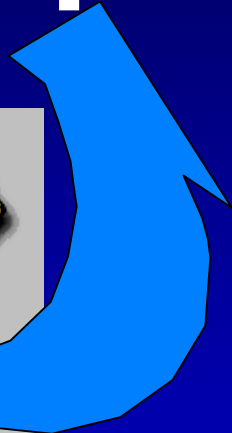
Apportionment Formula

(Sport Fish Program)

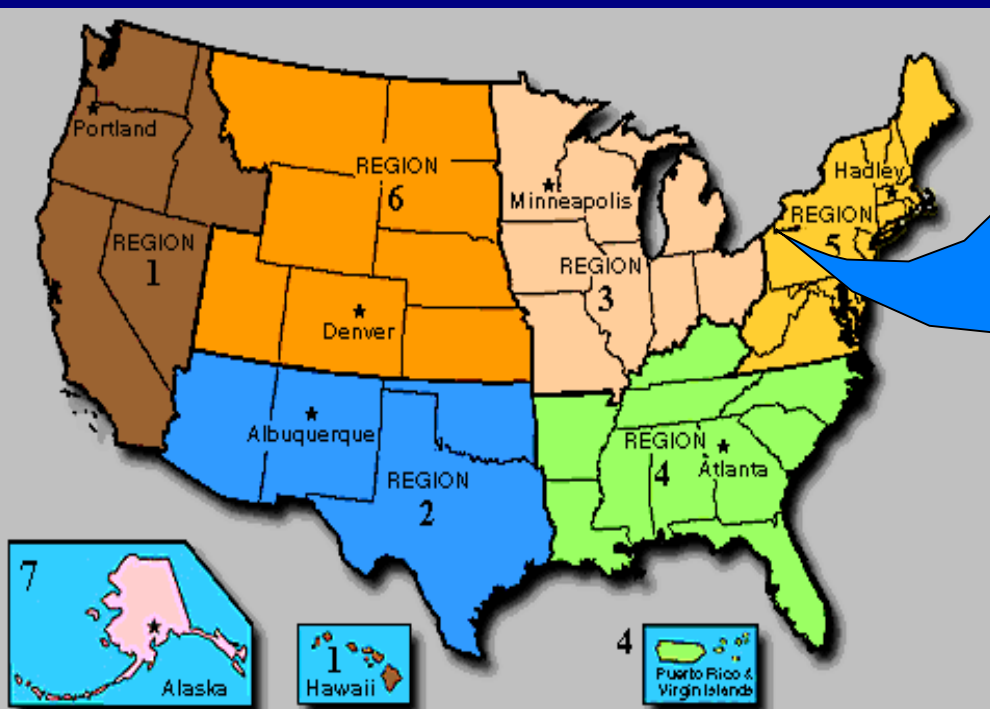
Area (square miles)
(40%)

+

License Holders
(60%)



(Maximum 5%
Minimum 1%)



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Regions

Note: Insular areas
receive 1/3 of 1%

1984 Wallop/Breaux Amendment

- Created Aquatic Resources Trust Fund
- Broadened list of taxed items
- Captured motorboat fuels tax
- Added District of Columbia
- Authorized aquatic education (max 10%)
- Mandated motorboat access (min 10%)
- Mandated fresh/salt water distribution
- Mandated "maintenance of effort"

1991 Legislation

Established Coastal Wetland Planning,
Protection & Restoration Act
Funding tied to Sport Fish Restoration
Account

- Captured small engine fuels tax
- 70% to Louisiana
- 15% to N.A. Wetlands Conserv. Act
- 15% to Coastal Wetlands Cons. Grants

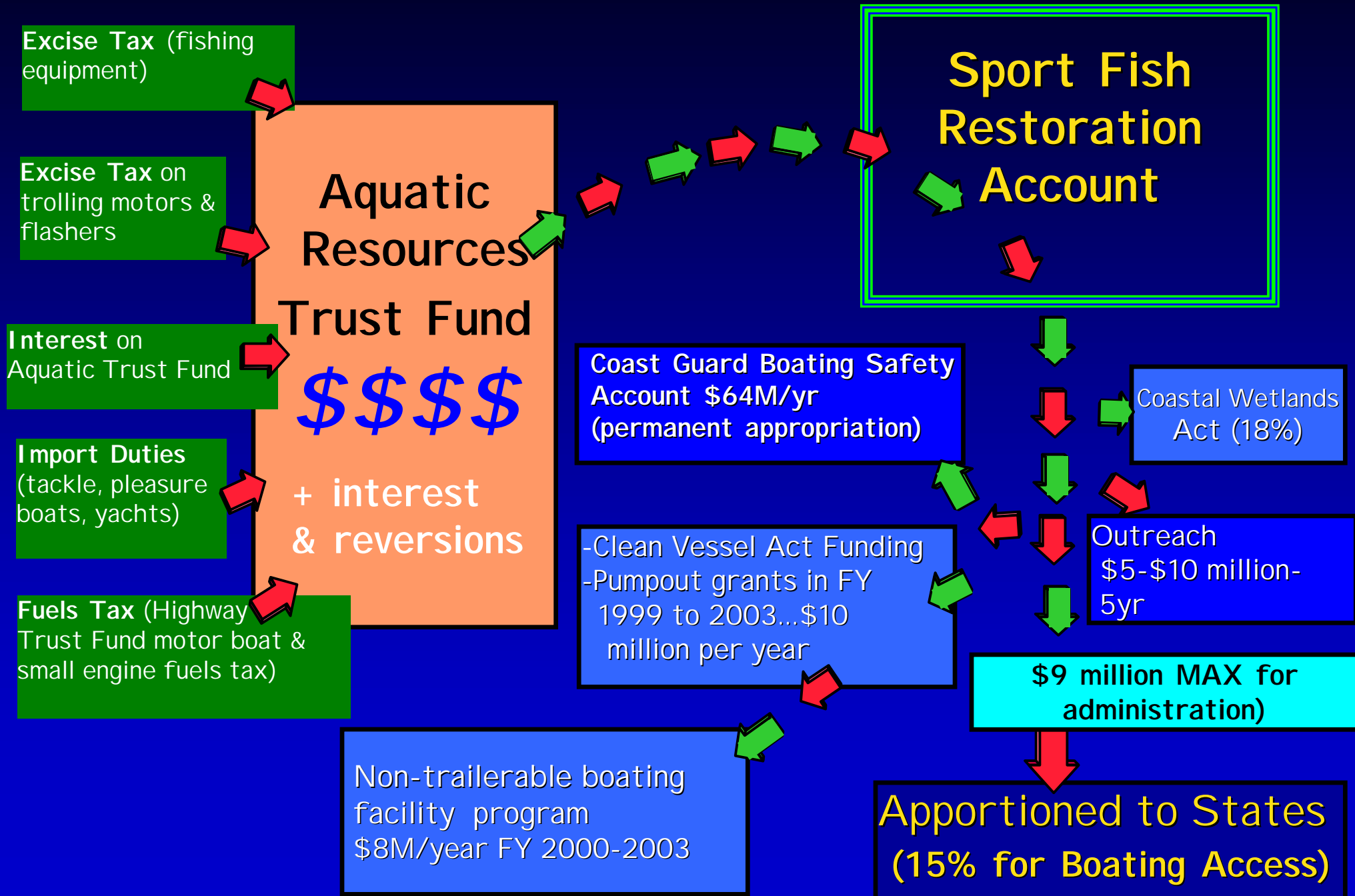
1992 Legislation

- Increased boating access to 12.5%
- Made boating access funds available for a 5-year period
- Provided for regional averaging to meet the 12.5% minimum
- Established Clean Vessel Program

1998 Sport Fish Legislation

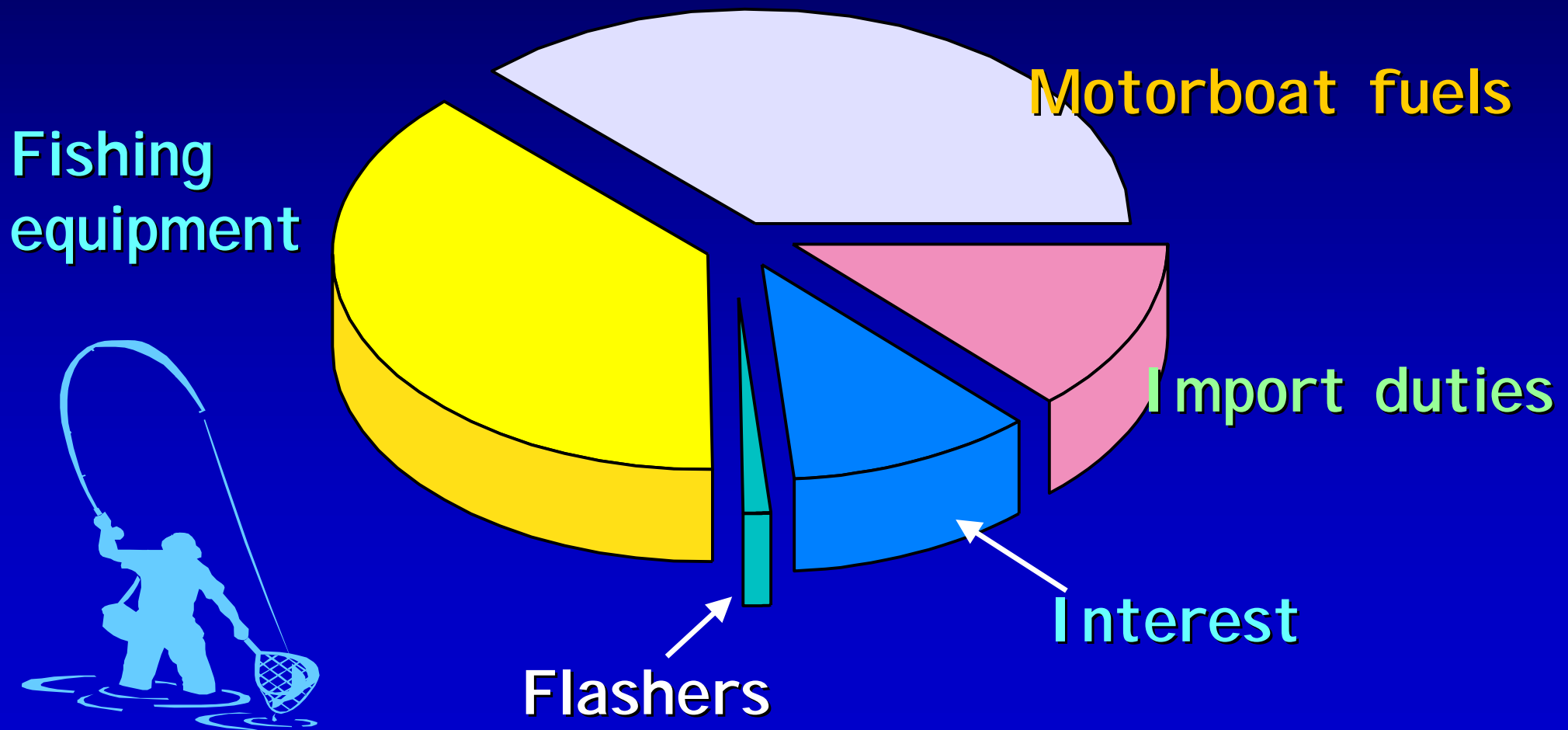
- Re-authorized motorboat/small engine tax transfers
- Captured funds directed to deficit reduction
- Increased boating access to 15%
- Increased aquatic education to 15%
- Re-authorized Clean Vessel Act through 2003
- Authorized up to \$10 Million/yr for OUTREACH
- Created non-trailerable boating program & a Boating Access Needs Assessment
- Permanent \$64 Million/yr appropriation to Coast Guard for State Boating Safety Programs

Sport Fish Restoration Program

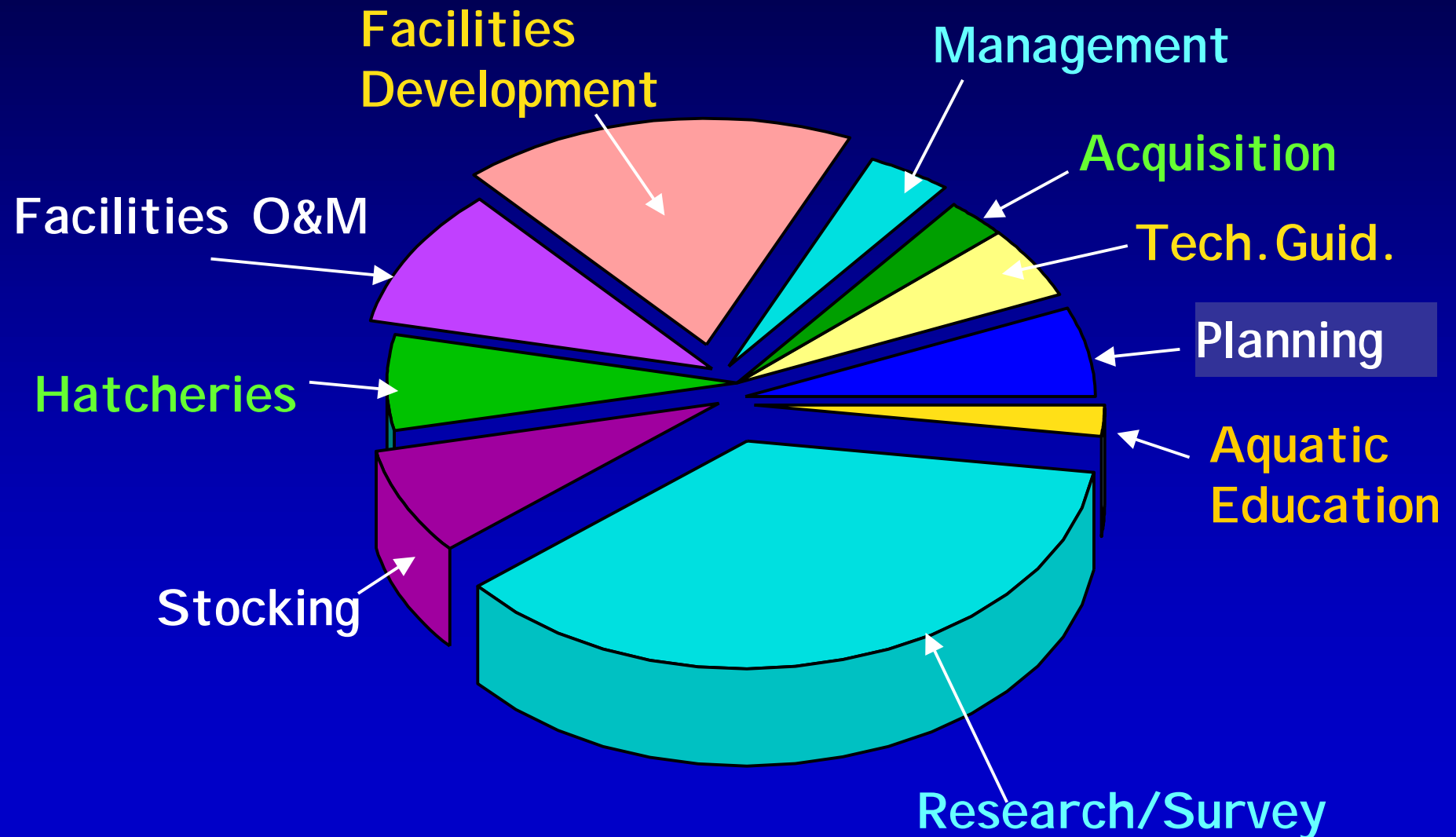


Sport Fish Restoration Account

Where does the money come from??



How are Sport Fish \$\$ Spent??

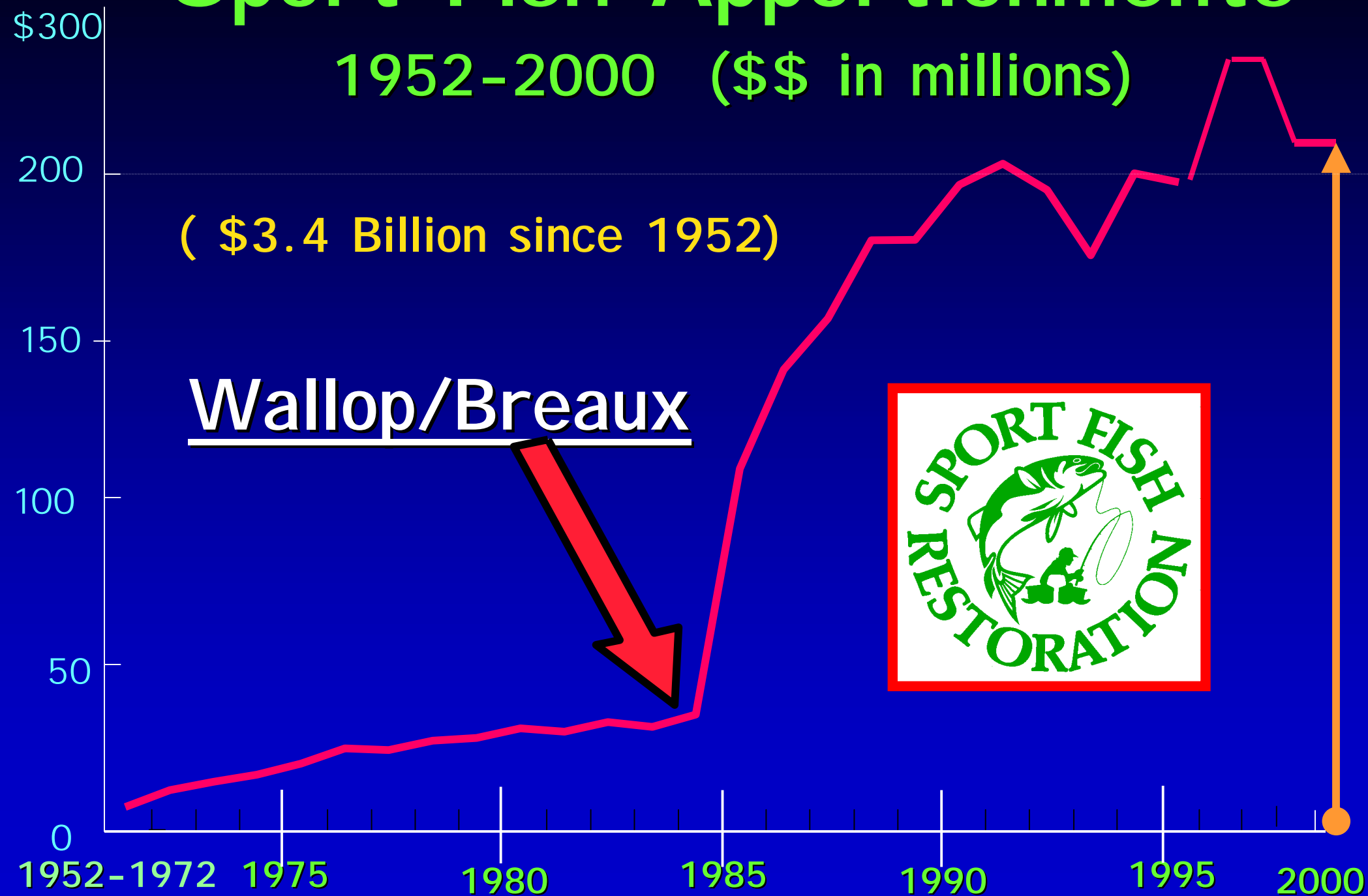


Sport Fish Apportionments

1952-2000 (\$\$ in millions)

(\$3.4 Billion since 1952)

Wallop/Breaux



Cycle of Sport Fish Program Funding

